Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Congress to enter that it is not surprising that the opinions of the Supreme Court have not been altogether harmonious.

The vexed question as to what business, conducted wholly within a state, may come under the Act by its connection with transportation beyond its limits receives full attention (p. 79). The author makes the suggestion, among others, as to this (p. 89): that on principle, if a man in Buffalo sells and ships goods to a man in New York *via* the Erie Railroad, which passes through Pennsylvania, while the transportation is of an inter-state character, the commerce is intra-state. The parties to this commerce, however, that is, to the buying and selling, must have contemplated this mode of transportation as the mode, or a proper mode, of effecting the transfer of title.

"Group rates" are fully treated (p. 112) and the reasons for them well explained. The refusal to sanction as a general principle a rule of charging heavy shippers less than small shippers is put on its true ground, as illogical but necessary (pp. 123-408).

The digest of decisions occupies the larger part of the second volume. The arrangement is, in the main, chronological; but each case has a case number, which makes a reference to it easy. Except as an historical exhibit of the growth of a certain body of law on a new topic, this digest, or string of syllabuses, adds little to the value of the treatise.

The chapters on Practice are sufficiently full, in connection with the prescribed Rules and Forms, to enable any lawyer to institute or defend proceedings before the Commission, without any special previous experience in such matters. *S. E. B.*

Elements of the Law of Damages. By Arthur George Sedgwick. Little, Brown & Co. 1909. Second edition. pp. 403. One Volume.

After a lapse of thirteen years, during which time the law has developed, the author has seen fit to publish a second edition. The chief additions relate to Mental Suffering, especially as to the bearing upon the question of its allowance of the doctrine of Proximate Cause, Death by Wrongful Act, Liquidated Damages, Damages as Affected by the Conflict of Laws, Pleading and Practice, etc.

Embracing as it does almost the whole range of common law actions, the number of titles is very large and the author has accordingly made the Index as exhaustive as possible.

Sedgwick on the *Elements of the Law of Damages* is not an abridgement of the well-known treatise on the *Measure of Damages* by Theodore Sedgwick.

The new edition is an adequate treatment of the subject, although in one volume, and will be found to be a useful and convenient book for the lawyer.

E. J. Q.

Injunctions. By Howard C. Joyce. New York. Matthew Bender & Co. 1909. 3 vols. pp. 2484.

The ever live subject of injunctions is presented to the reader in excellent manner by the author in his latest work. As is pointed out, the law of injunctions in attaining great importance daily and to present the modern phases of the subject is the desire of Mr. Joyce. With his usual clear style, he has dealt with the subject in an excellent manner. Many matters of live importance are treated at great length, especially those relating to labor troubles, contracts in restraint of trade, state and municipal regulation of rates, revocation of licenses and franchises and monopolies.

The book abounds in copious notes, which include notes from cases besides many citations. A characteristic of the book is the discussion of the law on the various topics in the different states. While adding to the size of the book, it nevertheless possesses the benefit of enabling the profession in each state to ascertain readily the law applicable to their particular state.

While this work will not supplant some of the older standard works, yet it is a very welcome addition. *Ed.*

Sales of Goods at Common Law and Under the Uniform Sales Act. By Samuel Williston. New York. Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1909. pp. cix, 1304.

At the instance of the Commissioners for Uniform State Laws, Mr. Williston prepared an "Act to Make Uniform the Law of Sales." Since 1906 this act has been adopted in Arizona, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio.

To aid in its uniform construction, its author has written this